



CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER

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FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

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New Life Comes to Pinjarra

GOOD NEWS FROM A FARM

SIXTY miles south of Perth, in Western Australia, set in glorious country at a place called Pinjarra, is the farm school which Kingsley Fairbridge founded 30 odd years ago. There are the broad fields where so many young English boys learned the first principles of farming; there are the farm buildings and the cottages, with gardens, once tended by English children.

The war, as in most parts of the world, brought changes to the Fairbridge Farm. As the English boys and girls reached the age when they went to work, no others came to take their places. Gradually many of the cottages became empty; gradually the farming pursuits had to be curtailed.

Then new life came to Pinjarra. So many of Australia's sons went away to fight that there was a danger that not enough farmers would be left to grow the food necessary to feed the Forces and to send to Britain the meat and butter and eggs she so sorely needed. An Australian Women's Land Army was formed, and several hundreds of them received their training in farm work at the Fairbridge Farm School. There city girls

soon learned to milk cows, tend sheep and cattle, and grow crops; and they could have had no happier introduction to country life.

During the war the Fairbridge Farm in Western Australia did a grand job of work; and with peace came another grand job, for which it was equally well fitted.

In Java were a great many Dutch families who had been imprisoned by the Japanese. They had lived in terrible conditions in overcrowded camps, and the Japs had withheld the simplest of teaching from the children, so that youngsters of nine and ten could neither read nor write. Something had to be done for them, and as soon as it was possible nearly a thousand Dutch women and children went to Australia to start life anew.

Once again the Fairbridge Farm School opened its doors, and there these Dutch children began their education. Of course there was plenty of time off for play, and on sunny days they had great fun, swimming and diving in the beautiful river which flows through the farm.

When the CN correspondent saw these Dutch children not long ago they were happy and healthy, and had forgotten most of the hardships they had suffered for more than three years. Kingsley Fairbridge would have rejoiced to see them.

A SHIP'S GIFT

WHEN Joan Weeks, of Hambleton, in Surrey, was 11 she heard that her village had adopted the destroyer HMS Hambleton. She began to write to members of the crew, and continued to send them Christmas cards and books and games.

As soon as possible after the war ended she was invited to visit the ship, and a very proud memory she has of her day aboard.

She is no less proud of a gold wrist-watch she has just received, inscribed: "From the crew of HMS Hambleton, 1941-46."

WE TWO



What little girl would not be proud of such a handsome cocker spaniel as Dusky, here seen with his mistress in London?

FEATHERED THIEF

WHILE on his rounds in a suburb of Gisborne, New Zealand, a postman frustrated an enterprising mail thief.

The postman delivered some letters to a front-gate box and, in riding on, he noticed that the corner of one envelope protruded. Looking back he saw a minah, a bird about the size of a black-bird, swoop down and perch on the box, cocking its head at the visible corner of the envelope. In the time it took the postman to turn the bird snapped up the letter and was flying off with it. But the postman used his mail-bag as "flak," and the minah, taking evasive action, dropped the letter.

MOSCOW CARRIAGE

And the Ambassador Who Came Ashore From a Shipwreck

A BRITISH member of Parliament has been telling of a surprising find that he made in Moscow this year. At the Kremlin he saw the English carriage that was presented by Queen Elizabeth to the Tsar Ivan the Terrible. The gift marked the opening of relations between the two countries.

In 1553, when Ivan was 22, Sir Richard Willoughby and Richard Chancellor sailed from England to seek the North-East passage to India. The ships being separated in a storm, Willoughby perished in his cabin, frozen to death. Chancellor, journeying on alone, discovered the White Sea and, landing on an unknown coast, was informed that he was in Russia. He therefore proceeded to Moscow, where he was received by Ivan, with whom he concluded a treaty, giving freedom for English ships to trade with Russia. Chancellor made two further visits to Russia, and on his third return brought with him the first Russian Ambassador to reach our shores. A storm wrecked his ship off the Scottish coast, and Chancellor, in a small boat, attempted to bring ashore the Ambassador and others. But that boat, too, was wrecked, and only the Ambassador survived. He was conducted to London, where he was received by Queen Mary.

When Elizabeth came to the throne two years later friendly exchanges between the two countries continued. Many presents passed between Elizabeth and Ivan, including the Queen's gift of this carriage, and, the Tsar's regard for her increasing with the years, he eventually asked her to send him as wife a kinswoman of her own, the lady whose hand he sought being Lady Mary Hastings, a relation of the Queen. But it was learned

that Ivan, when making this request, had just put aside his seventh wife!

In spite of the fact that he had increased the greatness of Russia in territory and commercial and cultural development, he was a madman who mingled fits of religious frenzy with terrible acts of cruelty. Needless to say, one of Elizabeth's tactful little letters put an end to his hopes of marriage with an Englishwoman.

With the death of Ivan the Terrible in 1584 English trade with Russia almost ceased for 80 years. But the carriage remains in Moscow as a symbol of those early contacts between the two countries.

14-Year-Old Mayoress

AT the age of 14 Nadia Turney finds herself in the proud office of Mayoress of Stafford, the youngest in the country. Her mother, Alderman R. Turney, was chosen as this year's Mayor of Stafford, and immediately selected Nadia to act with her as Mayoress, paying her this tribute: "Nadia has given up so much of her young life to help me that I did not hesitate for a moment to invite her to be my Mayoress."

The new Mayoress is in Form 4B at St Joseph's Convent, Stafford, and will continue at school until Christmas, after which she will devote her time to assisting her mother.



In Kensington Gardens children of a local school get some fresh air and exercise before the day's work begins

THE FOURTH REPUBLIC

A New Era Begins For France

ON November 10 the French people passed yet another milestone in their political life—they held the first elections of Deputies following the proclamation on October 28, 1946, of their new Constitution, or France's Fourth Republic.

From the election results in Metropolitan France the French Communist Party emerged as the strongest political group, gaining 163 seats in the National Assembly (equivalent to our House of Commons) of 617 members. Next came the principal Resistance party, the MRP (the word Resistance in this case referring to resistance against the German occupation during the war) which ran as a close second with 160 seats. The third principal party, the Socialists (who resemble closely our own Labour Party) succeeded in winning only 93 seats.

The right-wing parties have gained some votes, but their strength is still far below that of the three parties of the Left. The moderate parties of the Centre, whose middle-of-the-way programme resembles in many respects developments in this country, have lost fairly heavily in favour of both the Right and the Left.

The result of the French elections is of considerable interest to this country not only because France is our close neighbour and Ally, but also because they show the great need for national unity in times of stress and post-war difficulties. Although they are the biggest single party the French Communists will not be able to form a Government unless they secure the good will of other parties. Unfortunately, party disagreements in France are increasing rather than diminishing.

Need For Concord

Yet at no time, except perhaps during the war, had France such a need of national concord and good will as now. The country's economy, which has been shattered by the Nazi injustices and usury and the heavy battles in the summer of 1944, urgently needs rebuilding. Above all, France needs more people because her birthrate is one of the smallest in the world. There are, indeed, big plans to let some Europeans immigrate into France and settle there for good, but not much has been done in this respect so far. No European country can spare many people today after its own losses in the war.

There are other big problems, too. The rationing system must be tightened up to give the poorer people better food. Grave irregularities have come to light recently in clothing rationing as well, and this must be put right. A drastic reform to put the country's finances on their feet is most necessary.

But first of all France must make the wheels of her factories turn. The French have already made some very good efforts in this, to mention only the recently constructed small cars of only 6 h.p. But to make factories to turn out hundreds of thousands of such cars, mostly for export, needs still a great amount of effort. Coal must be imported in the first place, and raw materials must be secured from overseas. But coal is short, much shorter

than in this country. France has to rely to a large extent on the Ruhr coal coming from the British zone of occupation, but the output of coal in Germany has been lagging behind very seriously.

Then there is the urgent need for the opening of good markets, and Britain is naturally regarded as one of the best. As, on the other hand, France is in need of a lot of British goods, there is little doubt that soon the trade between the two countries will revive.

Although the situation inside France, both political and economic, does not look very bright, there is no need to be unduly anxious about it. The French genius for solving even the most complicated problems of national life is well known. The French have been solving them with success almost continuously since 1789, and there is little likelihood that they will not succeed now.

F. D. R.



The sketch model by Sir William Reid Dick for his statue of the late President Roosevelt, to be erected in London.

From Striking to Clanging

THE people of Amersham, in Buckinghamshire, will not again hear Old Tom, a 200-year-old bell, chime the hours of the Town Hall clock; they will hear it instead as a fire bell.

A few days before D Day some soldiers, whom the chiming clock kept awake at night, decided to climb up and stop it. This they did. Later on, they left for the Normandy beachhead, taking with them the Town Hall keys. These they failed to return until some weeks had passed. But the clock had run down, and all efforts to restart it failed. So the clock has been taken away and will be replaced by an electric clock with luminous dials.

Films For Schools

THREE new educational films were recently shown for the first time at the Office of Information's Theatre in London.

The first film, which deals with a matter of vital importance in our day, is *Houses in History*. It is the story of the changes which have come about in the shape of English houses, from the grim feudal stronghold down to the simple shapes and good proportions of modern houses.

The second film, which will fascinate all music students, is *Instruments of the Orchestra*. To illustrate this musically, Benjamin Britten has written *Variations and a Fugue* on a theme by Henry Purcell. Dr Malcolm Sargent conducts the London Symphony Orchestra in the film, and speaks the commentary.

The third film, *The Beginning of History*, deals with the development of prehistoric man. The story is told chiefly by ancient works of art and craft, technical demonstrations, animated maps and diagrams, and reconstructions.

These three films were made for the Ministry of Education and will shortly be available for schools.

BOUNCING EGGS

EGGS which can withstand pressure of between eight and nine pounds have been produced after extensive research by the US Agriculture Department, and further developments may lead to the production of eggs which bounce.

These eggs are the result of breeding and not of any special diet. Some hens lay harder eggs than others, and a chicken has now been developed by the Agriculture Department laboratories which lays eggs with a thick white. This thick white adds to the keeping quality of the eggs besides providing a firmer layer under the shell.

The Passing of a Kindly Doctor

DR HARRY ROBERTS, who died recently at the age of 75, was above all else the friend of his fellow men. He loved the country—he lived in Hampshire—and wrote several books on rural subjects, yet for more than 30 years he worked tirelessly at a big medical practice in Stepney, a poor district of London's East End. There he soon learned how closely connected are poverty and disease, and he wrote books and many articles on social subjects.

The world is poorer for the passing of his gentle, earnest personality.

The White Rhino

SOME weeks ago the C.N., in writing of the white rhino, said that it is now found only in the Umfolosi Reserve in South Africa.

Michael Wright, a young reader, writes from Africa: "I lived at Moyo in Uganda and, 50 miles from there, there are many white rhino. They, too, are in a Reserve and they often walk across the road in daylight. People are not allowed to shoot them and they do not attack you because they are not shot at." Thank you, Michael!

WORLD NEWS REEL

BREAKFAST NEWS. At Tel-Aviv, Palestine, 40,000 cases of grapefruit have been loaded for despatch to Britain.

A through service from Britain to Scandinavia via Harwich has been arranged by the L.N.E.R. Trains will run between Hook of Holland and Copenhagen three times a week in each direction.

It has been announced by Mr Nash, Minister of Finance for New Zealand, that British schools are to be "adopted" by New Zealand schools and will receive food parcels.

The Eire Government has made a gift of 2000 cattle to the people of Berlin.

A Churchill memorial building is to be built at Sydney at a cost of £500,000.

FRIENDS OF PEACE. The Nobel Peace Prize for 1946 has been awarded to two Americans: Miss Emily Balch, President of The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; and John Mott, 81-year-old President of the World Alliance of the Y.M.C.A.

HOME NEWS REEL

DUE HONOUR. The honorary gold medal of the Royal College of Surgeons has been presented to Sir Alexander Fleming for his discovery of penicillin. Since it was instituted 144 years ago the medal has been awarded only 20 times.

The Elizabeth Fry Centenary Fund is appealing for £20,000 to set up and endow for five years a centre for the training of neglectful mothers, as a memorial to the great reformer.

ISLE OF (CAREFUL) MAN. From the Isle of Man comes news that during 1946 not one death by road accident has been caused by a motorist.

Mrs Saulez, of Halstead, Essex, who recently celebrated her 100th birthday, took up motoring when she was 80 and flew to France when she was 90.

Uttoreter, a Staffordshire town with only 6700 people, raised £1000 in one afternoon to start a boys' club.

ON STICKS, OFF POINTS. Toffee apples are now off the sweet ration. They have been sold in London at 4d apiece.

The new cupro-nickel coins to replace silver will be issued in the New Year.

YOUTH NEWS REEL

PRESENTS FROM N.Z. A thousand packages will reach London before Christmas containing gifts from members of the Junior Red Cross in Hamilton, New Zealand. The parcels of toys, sweets, and clothing will be for British children who lost parents during the war.

The Gilt Cross has been awarded to 14-year-old Scout Roy Arthur Collins, of the 3rd Dorchester Troop, for rescuing a child from the River Stour.

Brian Parker, aged 14, who belongs to the Old Vic Company, took a leading part in a play, *The Turn of the Screw*, at the Arts Theatre recently after only one rehearsal. Brian took the place of another Brian of the same age who had been taken ill, Brian Weske.

A NEW LIFE. The first contingent of boys aged between 8 and 13, who are going to Southern Rhodesia under the Fairbridge Memorial Scheme, left

The Blériot Cup, named after the first Channel flyer, is to be awarded to the first jet pilot who attains a speed of 621 m.p.h. A well-known French pilot is to make the attempt in a French jet plane launched from the back of another plane in flight.

A Stradivarius violin, made in 1744, has been sold in America for £12,000 by Fritz Kreisler.

HOLE IN THEIR MONEY. The South African Mint has an order for 12 million pennies with a hole in the middle; they are for West Africans who thread their money and carry it round their necks.

The Bavarian Military Government is to carry out a programme for converting about 300,000 tons of German war materials into useful objects—shell cases into shovels, bullets into nails, fuse parts into works for clocks.

A 12-page illustrated paper in Polish—*Glos Anglii, the Voice of England*—is now appearing in Poland. It describes British life and culture. Articles are supplied by the Central Office of Information in London.

Latest total of wireless receiving licences is 10,706,000, including 3350 for television.

The British potato crop this year is nine million tons. Supplies are thus assured until next summer.

ROUND AND ROUND. A 47-year-old man, Bert Couzens, has made the longest walk in sporting history. He walked 3000 miles round Romford Stadium in seven weeks, taking only brief rests, and finishing the last mile in 12 minutes.

In the veteran car race from London to Brighton there was a record entry of about 130 cars, all made before 1905.

A plant to make bricks from cinders has been installed by Tottenham (London) Corporation.

GEARLESS CAR. The Invicta Black Prince is a new British gearless car. It will cost £2300 plus purchase tax.

The British Legion is to receive as a gift the residence of the late Lord Buckland at Bwlch, near Brecon, together with 80 acres of land and a sum of money. The house will be used as a convalescent home for disabled ex-Service men and women.

Southampton in the SS Caernarvon Castle recently. They will live and be educated at the Fairbridge Memorial College at Induna, near Bulawayo. Fifteen of the 20 boys are Scouts or Wolf Cubs.

Lord Rowallan, Chief Scout of the British Commonwealth and Empire, travelled 14,200 miles on a coast-to-coast tour of Canada, where he visited 40,000 Cubs and Scouts and 10,000 Brownies and Guides.

The Bronze Cross, highest Scout Award, gained only for conspicuous gallantry with extraordinary risk, has been posthumously awarded to Gordon Charles Bennett, formerly a Patrol Leader in the 1st Perth Scout Group, Australia, who lost his life while attempting to rescue a youth from drowning.

Joan Hazelden, aged 13, has been made a member of the Canterbury Road Safety Committee.

All Eyes on Australia

THE eyes and ears of all cricket-lovers are this week turned to Australia, where the first Test match begins at Brisbane on Friday.

Although, as usual, many people had doubts about the strength of the England team, it became evident in each succeeding match that a formidable side could be chosen once the players had really settled down on Australian wickets, and former Australian Test players now hold the view that England has a good chance of regaining the Ashes.

Everyone is glad to know that Don Bradman is again to captain Australia. His two appearances this season against the MCC showed that he has lost little of his former mastery with the bat, though illness perhaps has reduced his brilliance in the field. Bradman can be relied on to be an inspiration to his side.

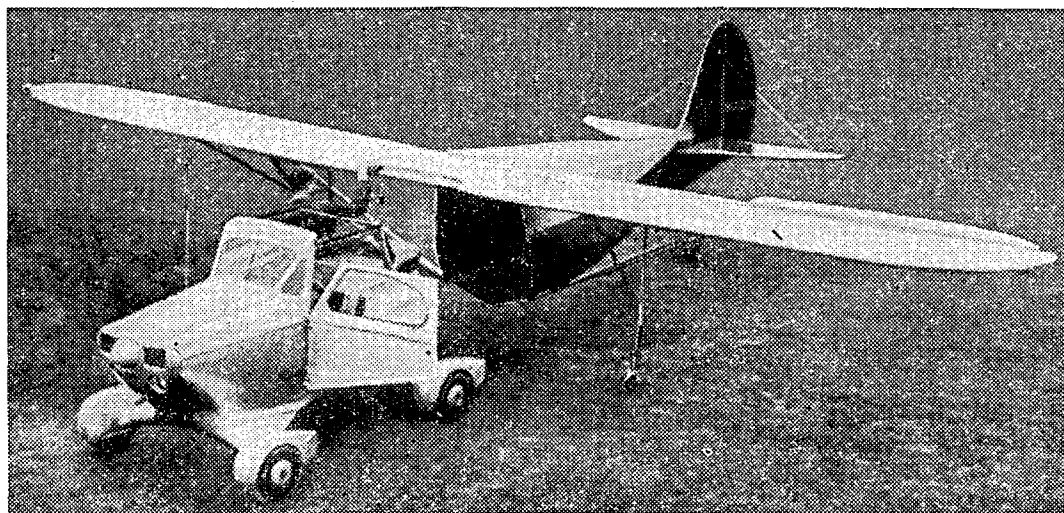
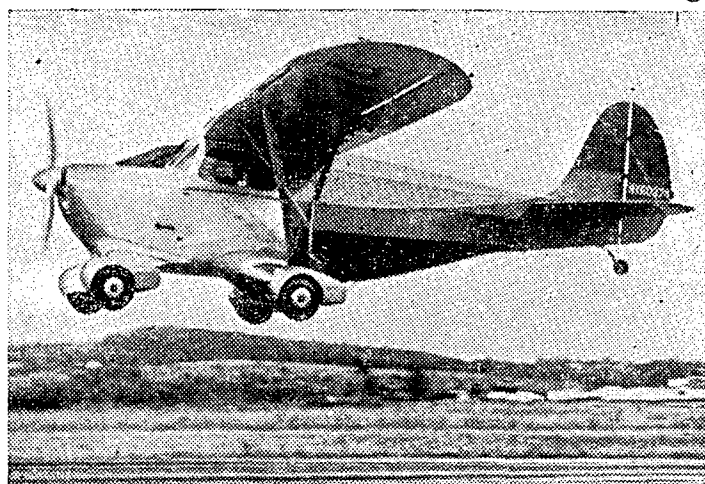
As for our men, Len Hutton of Yorkshire has not disappointed

the Australian spectators, who expected much from the holder of the Test record. He has been in splendid form, and he and Cyril Washbrook, of Lancashire, may well prove as good an opening pair as Hobbs and Sutcliffe, of happy memory. Denis Compton caught the eye at Melbourne, when he hammered the bowling all over the field in scoring 143 runs, 76 of them from boundary shots.

Wally Hammond, a popular captain, who has received a great welcome on all grounds, has also found no difficulty in getting runs.

A bowler who has caused the Australians much concern is Douglas Wright, and the critics regard this Kent man as the best bowler of his type since the heyday of their own O'Reilly, just before the war. Fast bowlers Voce and Bedser, who made the ground tremble while playing squash rackets to keep fit, have also been regarded with awe by the Australians.

All lovers of cricket will wish for good conditions for this Test Match, the first Australia has staged since 1936. May the best team win.



A Car of the Future Takes Wing

Mr Robert Fulton of Connecticut recently drove his car (left) to an American airfield, there attached a propeller and wings, and took off, as seen in the top picture. After flying for some time he landed, removed the propeller and wings, and drove away. His "Airphibian" has room for two people and cruises at 120 mph; as a car it is capable of 50 mph. It does 13 miles to the gallon in the air and about 25 to the gallon on the ground.



IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO LEARN

A PETER PAN who refuses to grow up is Mr Liberty Bailey, an American botanist, who is one of the world's greatest authorities on plants.

Aged 88, Mr Bailey, who has written more than a hundred books on plants and agriculture, has started on an expedition to the Central and South American jungles. He was dissatisfied with the existing classifications of palms, and has gone alone to study them in jungle and swamp.

Next year Mr Bailey intends to study palms in Equatorial Africa.

Sheep For the Falklands

A HUNDRED pure-bred Romney sheep will be shipped from New Zealand to the Falkland Islands. It is hoped to arrange for a ship sailing to Britain by way of Cape Horn to take them to their new home about the end of the year. New Zealand's Romney sheep, a long-wooled variety, came originally from Romney Marsh in Kent.

Pure-bred sheep from New Zealand are eagerly sought after by sheep-farmers in South America, and also in the Falkland Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean. The war interrupted this trade in sheep, and these hundred Romneys will be the first to reach the islands from New Zealand since 1939.

Precious Cargo

WHEN the two coastal freighters Mundalla and Lowana called at the port of Fremantle a few months ago the Mundalla lost a cat. It was learnt afterwards that she had gone aboard the Lowana and had missed her own ship when the Mundalla sailed.

Recently the two ships were again at Fremantle and tied up near each other. In the meantime the cat had produced four kittens. She had not forgotten her old home, however, and to the surprise of a number who saw her she made four trips between the two ships, transferring her offspring one at a time. She carried each one in her mouth down the gangway of the Lowana, along the wharf, and up the gangway of the Mundalla. Finally, with all her family round her, she settled down, obviously glad to be back in her old home.

'WARE CHILBLAINS

THE season of chilblains is here. According to The Lancet, the ATS have been investigating this annoying complaint, and have found that sitting by the fire and using hot-water bottles are common causes.

Chilblains can usually be avoided by keeping the circulation in order by taking exercise. If your hands and feet get cold, do not restore warmth by sudden artificial means. A good stiff walk, or other exercise of the limbs, will restore the circulation naturally.

VANISHING ISLAND

KNOWN to mariners as Falcon Island, a volcanic plateau in the Tonga group of islands, 600 miles north of New Zealand, seems to have a habit of vanishing. Masters of vessels passing near this group have lately reported that for the third time in 52 years it has totally disappeared.

SAFEGUARD YOUR DOG

Now that more rubber bands are available a word of warning is issued to dog-owners. A pet whines miserably or limps badly, and yet the worried owner can find nothing the matter with him.

The vet is also puzzled, until a thorough examination of the dog's fur reveals a rubber band deeply embedded in his skin. It is not until then that the young owner remembers playfully placing the rubber band round the dog's paw and then being called away and forgetting all about it. Or it may have got there through the dog playing with a parcel or a bunch of flowers which was fastened with a rubber band. This happened recently to an Alsatian. When the vet examined him, the rubber band had nearly eaten through the poor animal's jaw.

The only way to safeguard your dog is to keep rubber bands away from him and give him a thorough inspection from time to time.

Ground Frost

WHEN the BBC announcer gives a frost warning in the weather forecast, what is meant by a ground frost?

A ground frost by official definition is one where on the ground the temperature falls to 30 degrees Fahrenheit or below, more precisely to 30.4 degrees, or what we might less precisely call two degrees of frost. The evidences of it are that the surface layer of bare soil is frozen; or that hoar frost or rime is present at or near ground level; or that the cells of growing plants or fruits are damaged. In other seasons plums in bud are damaged by an air frost at 25 degrees, or if full blown at 28 degrees; and apple at 27 degrees to 29 degrees; so now we know what to expect when spring follows the winter of our discontent.

WHAT NEXT?

ANTHONY HARRISON of Hillingdon, Middlesex, is wondering what the postman will bring next. In 1942, when he was nine, Tony received his calling-up papers. After much explaining by his mother, the authorities were persuaded that he was not old enough to join the Forces.

Last year he received voting papers, despite the fact that voters must be over 21. And now Tony has had a letter requesting that he serve on a jury.

Tony says the next thing he expects is his old-age pension.

ZOO EXCHANGE

A NUMBER of exhibits from the Auckland Zoo in New Zealand are to be sent to San Diego in California in exchange for others. The consignment from Auckland includes a pair of pig-tailed monkeys and a pair of sacred baboons, all bred in the Dominion; also keas and paradise duck. In exchange San Diego will send to Auckland sea lions, bison, and pumas.

A Simple Invention

IN recent years nearly 900 suggestions have been received by the Port of London Authority from employees who were invited to submit ideas which could be incorporated into their post-war reconstruction plans.

Among these was an invention by a worker to rid the warehouses of the dreaded ephestia elutella, a small grub which caused havoc with stored tobacco and which has baffled scientists and research workers for years. The invention consisted merely of strips of cellulose sheets which were gummed to the walls with the ends hanging down; wooden battens, fitted four inches below; and fly papers placed flat on them. The larvae crawled up the wall and slid down the cellulose chute to death on the fly paper.

Since this invention has been in use the warehouses have had no trouble with ephestia elutella.

ROUND THE MUSEUMS

Here is the first of a new series of pictures of some of the odd things to be seen in various museums throughout the country.

Serpentine Music

FINE specimens of this queer, obsolete musical wind instrument, the serpent, can be seen in the Victoria and Albert Museum.



London, and the Hertfordshire County Museum at St Albans.

The serpent, originally used for bass parts in church music, is said to have been invented by a French priest in 1590. It is a wooden, leather-covered tube about eight feet long.

The serpent is the ancestor of other instruments producing similar tones, like the bassoon.

WHAT'S IN A NAME? Games & Their Beginnings

Eighteen Letters if It is Maher-shalal-hash-taz

How would you like to go through life with the name Maher-shalal-hash-taz? Sounds foreign! Believe it or not, boys were christened with it down in Cornwall many years ago! No doubt, if they could have had their say, they would have preferred something shorter, easier to pronounce and remember—something more homely.

Mr W. Treffry Hoblyn, of Camborne, who has spent a lifetime poring over the yellowing pages of Cornish parish registers and making copies of the faded entries, going back four centuries and more, recently told a C.N. correspondent that he has come across this long name a number of times in baptismal records. It is a Biblical name, of course—taken from the eighth chapter of Isaiah—a reminder of days when parents invariably turned to the Bible for a Christian name for the new arrival. Anything so long as it came from the Good Book would do!

Triplets were even christened Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego; twins were labelled Cherubim and Seraphim ("they continually do cry").

Lovely Old Names

Girls were frequently given the names of Job's daughters—Jemima, Keziah, and Keren-happuch—while it was an everyday occurrence to call a boy Ebenezer, Eli, Enoch, Ezekiel, Noah, Jonathan, Jeremiah, Solomon, Zechariah, or Malachi.

Then there were the Johns, the Davids, the Samuels, the Marks—names still popular.

From many sources there were also lovely old names, much in favour among the Friends, such as Charity, Pentecosta, Grace, Hannah, Thomasine, Christiana, Patience, Faith, Prudence.

Most parents nowadays are content with one or two names for their children, but there was a time when a long string of them were all the rage. A woman who died a short while ago bore a name for every letter of the alphabet from Anne Bertha Cecilia to Winifred Xenophon Yetty Zeus!



LACROSSE, IN ITS ORIGINAL FORM, WAS THE TRIBAL GAME OF NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS



THE FOLKS BACK HOME WOULD LIKE THIS GAME, I GUESS

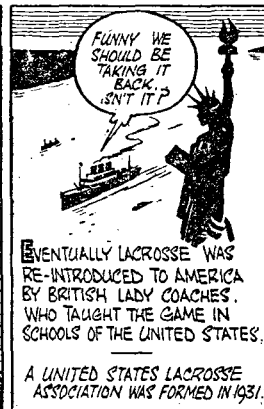
CANADIAN SETTLERS WATCHED IT, ADOPTED IT, AND BROUGHT IT TO BRITAIN AS A GAME FOR MEN IN 1876

IN 1896 THE TROQUOIS CUP BECAME THE TROPHY FOR THE CHAMPION CLUB



LACROSSE PROCEEDED TO GAIN EVEN GREATER POPULARITY WITH BRITISH GIRLS. THE FIRST SCHOOL TO ADOPT THE GAME WAS ST LEONARD'S (AT ST ANDREWS, SCOTLAND).

AN ALL-ENGLAND LADIES' LACROSSE ASSOCIATION WAS FORMED IN 1912



FUNNY WE SHOULD BE TAKING IT BACK, ISN'T IT?

EVENTUALLY LACROSSE WAS RE-INTRODUCED TO AMERICA BY BRITISH LADY COACHES, WHO TAUGHT THE GAME IN SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A UNITED STATES LACROSSE ASSOCIATION WAS FORMED IN 1931.

OLD AUROCHS AND HIS VARIED FAMILY

IN reports of recent sales of landed estates it was stated that one new owner is to establish a herd of Jersey cattle; the other Shorthorns. The townsman does not always realise that those who have the money and the land can at any time establish a strain of livestock from well over a dozen breeds of cattle.

How came there so many distinct breeds in so small a country as ours?

We have the Shorthorn, the

Hereford, the Highland, the Aberdeen-Angus, the Devon, the Sussex, the Galloway, the Welsh Black, the Ayrshire, the Jersey, the Guernsey, the Kerry and Dexter, the British-Friesian, and cattle with horns so great that they are called Longhorns, and cattle with no horns at all, the so-called Polled cattle. All these, except the Friesians, which came originally from Holland, are entirely British; their ancestors stocked all America, Australia,

and New Zealand, none of which had any domestic cattle until white men arrived.

Every one of these breeds descends from a single stock, the great wild ox, called the aurochs, which roamed our land thousands of years ago. To realise what a wonder has been accomplished in this country during long centuries in evolving all these breeds, each specially fitted to its native surroundings, yet prospering marvellously when sent abroad, we have only to note the history of the Indian buffalo.

That animal has been domesticated for probably a much longer time than our cattle; it spread from India to ancient Egypt, and from Egypt to Italy and other European countries, yet in its native India this buffalo is today in no particular different from the first wild buffalo tamed there in prehistoric times.

The contrast between this unchanging animal and the astonishing variety of herds developed by our forefathers from the aurochs that the Stone Age men hunted and domesticated, indicate the marvels performed here by the men who, age after age, selected types, grouped them into herds, and kept those herds separate, and proudly named.

The towering aurochs has long been extinct, but the milk we drink, the beef we eat, and much of the leather with which we are shod, are the products solely of its descendants, from whose distinctive breeds the newcomer to an estate can make his choice.

Scotland's First Newspaper

A copy of the first newspaper to be printed in Scotland has been presented to the P.M. Dott Memorial Library, Edinburgh. A small paper of eight sheets with a very long name—Mercurius Caledonius: Comprising the Affairs Now in Agitation in Scotland, with a Survey of Foreign Intelligence. It was edited during its short life of nine numbers by a certain Thomas Sydserff, son of an Edinburgh clergyman who had found favour with Archbishop Laud and Charles I, and had been appointed Bishop of Galloway.

Among other "affairs in agitation" recorded is the recovery of the bodies of the "late Marquis of Montrose and that renowned gentleman, Sir William Hay of Dalgety . . . murdered for their prowess and transcending loyalty to King and country, whose bodies had been ignominiously thrust under the earth, under the public gibbet, half a mile from town."

The Highland army of "the Great Montrose" had been routed by the brilliant Scottish general, Leslie, at Philiphaugh, near Selkirk, some years earlier, and Montrose had with difficulty escaped to the Continent. Later he returned to avenge the execution of Charles the First, but was betrayed to Leslie, and publicly hanged in Edinburgh on May 31, 1650.

The editor of this interesting ancient newspaper, though, like his father, an ardent Royalist, does not seem to have had much time for the Sassenach people south of the Border, for he refers to them bitterly in one column as "the blasphemers, rumpers, and other anti-monarchical vermin of England." Writers south of the Border also penned bitter phrases in those early days of the Press. That spirit has long disappeared, but at times forceful Scottish pens brand the Sassenach still—often to his benefit!

BRADFORD'S MODEL RAILWAY

Permanent Way in a Park

YORKSHIRE'S Bradford is perhaps the only place in the country that can boast of a complete railway in one of its parks.

The railway (a miniature one, of course) is run by members of the local Society of Model and Experimental Engineers. It was so well patronised during the summer Holidays at Home programme that the Society has been able to hand a cheque for £100 to the Bradford Children's Hospital.

Chief engine-driver is Mr Amos Barber, of Lidget Green, Bradford, who, at 71, is believed to be the oldest model-maker in the country.

Mr Barber made his first model at the age of 13, and he has made numerous successful models since then. One of his prize efforts is a showman's traction engine, built to scale nearly 40 years ago, which has all the appliances, in miniature, of the full-size vehicle. This took five years to construct and has since been entirely rebuilt to bring it up to date. It is only 16 inches long, but it is claimed it can haul a twelve-stone man.

The Bradford Society is planning to construct a miniature permanent way for experimental work in a field at a cost of £200, and hopes to have it ready for next summer. It will have three gauges, the widest five inches, and will take six locomotives, worth from £200 to £1000 each, belonging to members of the Society.

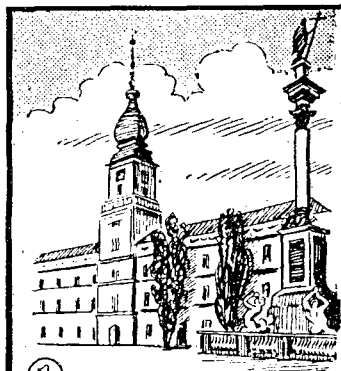
Jet Flying-Boat

THE world's first jet-propelled flying-boat is being produced at Cowes in the Isle of Wight by Saunders Roe Limited. It is a single-seated fighter, the SR/A1; and it will have a speed of roughly 400 m.p.h., which is double that of any previous military flying-boat.

An air intake at the nose feeds enclosed twin motors. The jets issue from the trailing edge of the wing, and the tailplane is set high so as to avoid the jet stream. The pilot has a pressurised cabin and the plane is armed with four 20-millimetre cannon.

WHO WAS SHE?

Picture-Story of a Famous Scientist



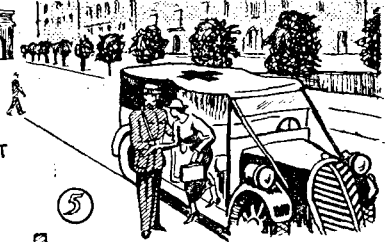
① BORN IN WARSAW, POLAND, ON NOVEMBER 7, 1867, SHE WAS THE YOUNGEST OF THE FIVE CHILDREN OF PROFESSOR SKLODOWSKI.

② AT 15 SHE BECAME THE GOVERNESS OF SOME CHILDREN IN A COUNTRY VILLAGE, WHERE SHE RISKED EXILE TO SIBERIA BY ORGANISING A SECRET SCHOOL FOR THE VILLAGE CHILDREN.



③ EVERY SPARE MOMENT SHE DEVOTED TO STUDYING SCIENCE. WHEN SHE HAD SAVED ENOUGH MONEY, SHE WENT TO PARIS, WHERE SHE STUDIED WITH A PROFESSOR, WHOM SHE MARRIED IN 1895.

④ TOGETHER THEY DEVOTED THEIR LIVES TO SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH. THEY WERE VERY POOR AND CARRIED ON THEIR EXPERIMENTS IN AN OLD SHED. THEIR GREATEST DISCOVERY WAS A NEW ELEMENT—RADIUM.



⑤ IN 1906 HER HUSBAND WAS KILLED IN A STREET ACCIDENT. SHE CARRIED ON ALONE. WHEN WORLD WAR I BROKE OUT SHE ORGANISED THE FIRST USE OF RADIUM IN MILITARY HOSPITALS. THE CAR CARRYING THE RADIUM SHE DROVE HERSELF THROUGH THE STREETS OF PARIS. SHE DIED ON JULY 4, 1934.

WHO WAS SHE?
SEE BACK PAGE

KEEPING FIT ON THE HIGH SEAS

Many of the big liners are now returning to their peacetime work. For the active and healthy there need be no dull moments aboard a ship, and the bigger the ship the more room there is for games and sports. A CN correspondent who has crossed the Atlantic Ocean 112 times here describes some of these activities.

SOME people look upon an Atlantic crossing in a big liner as a rest-cure. They hang large DO NOT DISTURB notices on their cabin doors, and sleep most of the time, or they take a deck-chair ticket and recline all day tucked up in their blankets, like rows of mummies.

That may be good policy for weary business men. But many passengers—and not only young ones—like to keep fit, and have an exciting open-air trip at the same time. The shipping companies accordingly go to infinite pains to give both young and not so young just that kind of trip.

Perhaps the most popular game aboard the Queen Elizabeth—certainly the best for real exercise—is deck tennis. This is a singles or doubles game played on a small court, chalked off with service lines and side lines, and also with a line each side of the net, behind which—as the game is usually played—the ring must fall. The ring is of rope or rubber, the former providing the faster game.

Generally speaking, the game is like lawn tennis, and the scoring is the same. The

“smash” is ruled out because a player may not lift his throwing hand above his elbow, either in service or in open play. Still, deck tennis singles can be a very fast game indeed.

Quieter games are shuffleboard and quoits. In shuffleboard the player pushes a disc of wood—like a big draughtsman—along the deck with a long, wooden pusher, cupped in front. The disc comes to rest among various chalked sections, each having a different value, from one to nine. There is also a minus-ten section at the nearer end, and a plus-ten section at the other.

When the ship is rolling, the disc may slide away under the lifeboats to the scuppers if you do not judge the moment accurately.

With quoits, too, you need a steady eye, and a “feel” for the ship’s motion.

Giant Holo is a little game not so dependent on weather vagaries. This is hockey in miniature, played by two in a small, walled-in wooden court, some three feet by two. The centre line is a wooden barrier, with a hole at either end through which the ball must be pushed with a rubber-tipped stick. At the back of each court is the goal hole.

There are opening “bullies” as in hockey, and thereafter the game is one continual excitement—and extremely tiring.

So much for the chief competitive games on the boat deck. But there is plenty of competition to be had below in the gymnasium or swimming pool (the Queen Elizabeth has two of each).

In the Queen Elizabeth’s saloon gymnasium, for instance, you can fence—and also obtain lessons from a qualified instructor. You can race, at huge speed, on stationary bicycles, the speed being registered on charts in front.

If you are alone, you can go for a ride on a “camel”—a leather seat with an electrically-controlled camel-like motion. Or you can scull on sliding seats, swing on the parallel bars, punch

Playing shuffleboard in mid-Atlantic



Above, games of shuffleboard and deck quoits are being played on the deck of an Atlantic liner; and below is a view of activities on the spacious sports deck of the Queen Elizabeth

the punchball, and—if feeling really strong—throw the medicine ball about.

In the swimming pool there are opportunities for water-polo. As for swimming lessons, there is an instructor and an instructress. The pool, of course, is open only in reasonably calm weather, for it does not take much “pitching” to send the water rushing from one end of the pool to the other.

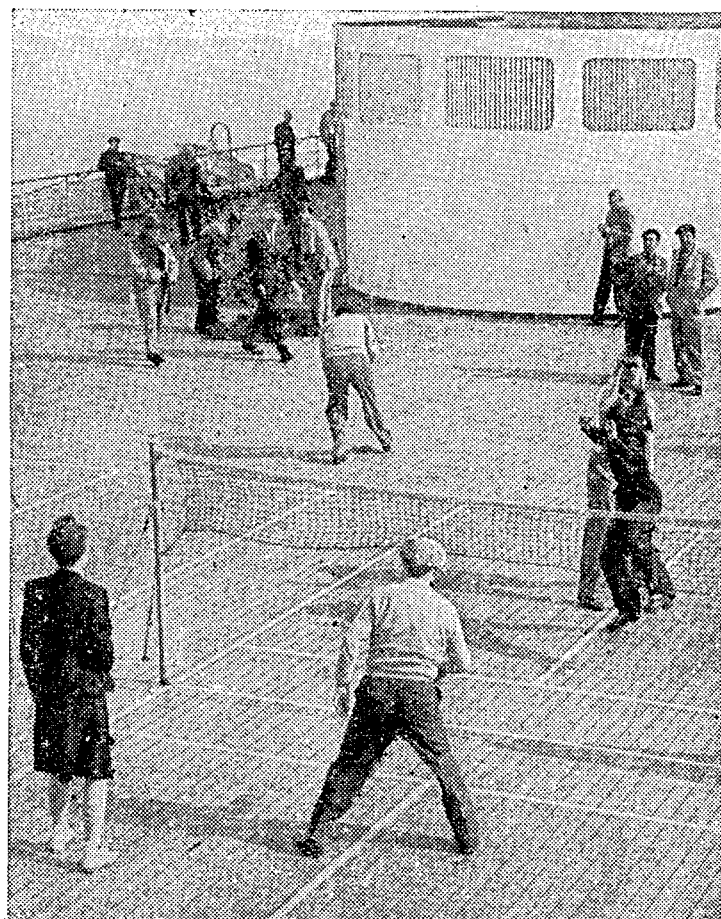
I have seen in one giant liner the spray in the pool dashing right up to the high ceiling.

The Queen Elizabeth has another, somewhat rarer, feature—a squash rackets court. Sometimes Americans prefer to play here their own American handball. This, the fastest game I have ever played at sea, is like fives in some ways without, of course, the “peppercot.”

Passengers themselves may organise “sports afternoons” on the boat deck or promenade deck, with races, tugs of war, and other events. And there may well be a treasure hunt over a large area of the ship. Dashing from clue to clue is grand fun, and grand exercise.

Finally, there is the quietest, simplest sport of all—walking round the promenade deck. Three times round the Queen Elizabeth’s deck totals over a mile.

One passenger, well remembered in the Aquitania—a doctor—used to walk twenty miles a day, or a hundred miles a trip. He had a platinum medal hung up in the ship’s Long Gallery, to be awarded to any passenger who beat—or equalled—his feat.





Cingalese Students

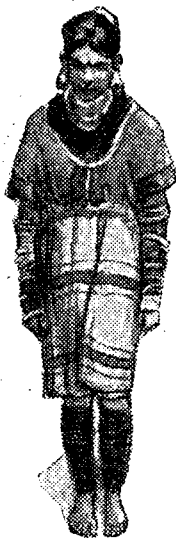
Six girls who are to become instructors at women's agricultural colleges in Ceylon have come to the Usk Institute of Agriculture to study methods of training agricultural students and workers.

HERMITS OF THE EAST

FOUR men from the shyest people in the world are in London. They have come from the Karens in Burma to plead for the continuance of Britain's friendship.

Their romantic story goes back over a hundred years to the dim, primeval forests of Burma where, furtive and shy, the Karens live a wild, uncouth life. Out of Burma's 17 millions of people the Karens form the second largest group; 13 per cent of them are Christians today, and all of them value the link between the Karens and Britain and want it to continue.

In the 1870's Adoniram Judson, the old American missionary, walking in the streets of Rangoon, was introduced to an awkward, uncouth man, who, he was told, had been seized as a slave because he could not pay a debt. He came from the unexplored interior of Burma, and was ragged and unkempt.



A Karen girl

That was the first appearance of the Karens in civilised life, and even now they live in the forests and mountains of Burma away from the roads and tracks, and have earned for themselves the name of Hermits of the East.

Fourteenth Army men, however, learned to value and respect the Karens. Every village was clean, and nearly always had a school and church. They could be relied on as carriers and messengers. Many of them could read, and those who could usually carried a very precious possession—a Karen Bible.

For over a hundred years the Karen people, shy and retiring among the fastnesses of their mountains, have been protected from the power of the Burmese by British rule. Now that Burma is to be independent the Karens are wondering whether they will be able to live independently or whether their two millions of people will be gradually absorbed into the life of the more numerous Burmese, who are, mainly, of a different religion and have different customs.

So their four unofficial ambassadors are in London with all their expenses provided by this independent people in Burma's interior. They ask for Britain's continued friendship and protection so that the modern way may not bear too hardly on a people only just moving out from the misty ways of jungle life.

Much Ado About a Screw

A CONFERENCE between American industrialists and British representatives has been taking place in London to decide the details of the adoption of a standard screw. In the past the Americans have used a different screw thread to the type used in Britain, while Canada has used both types.

As long ago as 1841 the first attempt at securing uniformity was made by Sir Joseph Whitworth, a British engineer, who designed a 50-degree-slope screw. This was adopted by most countries. But in 1864 William Sellers, an American, invented a screw with a 60-degree slope and American industry adopted it.

The difficulties, however, were so great that they outweighed the advantages. When Britain needed spares for machinery purchased in the US an enormous amount of time and money was lost, particularly during the war, when we were receiving so much American equipment.

Now the final details of a difference which began 22 years ago are being drawn up, based on a conference at Ottawa in September. There a compromise was arranged when Canada, Britain, and the US agreed to modify differences in their screws, and Britain decided to adopt the 60-degree slope.

Maths Made Easy

THE news and discussion of a new but highly-complicated "mechanical brain," to which the CN has already referred, recalls the fact that while the 19th century was still young a Devon man named Charles Babbage invented a calculating machine which was to do all the tedious work of adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing without human aid. But this wonderful robot stopped working because in 1842 the Government stopped the subsidy for it, and has remained an unfinished monument to his genius. It will shortly be restored to the Science Museum, where it was preserved before the war.

Now, however, a Babbage calculating machine has been completed on his principles—not in the country of its birth but in America, where a Harvard mathematician and American engineers have completed his design. An engineering firm has presented it to Harvard University. There it now works night and day to do all and more that Babbage hoped. It can add and subtract any row of figures at the rate of two a second; it can multiply two such rows in six seconds, divide them in 12 seconds, and can get out a 21-figure logarithm in a minute. It works 100 times as fast as any human calculator, and can do six months of his work in a day.

We cannot here describe its intricacies, but may reveal that the centre of its efficiency is controlled by the inner government of a tape—though not necessarily red tape which today controls so many other things.

PEACE JOBS FOR WAR VESSELS

NEW uses are being found for the Landing Craft which carried our armies on to the Normandy beaches on D Day. At the Greenock shipyard several are being converted into cargo vessels, and the first has already left for service from Norwegian ports. In the Port Glasgow yards an invasion barge is being transformed into a four-roomed house, complete with central heating and all amenities, and the owner will anchor his new home at Tarbet, Loch Fyne.

It is also proposed to employ landing craft as ferries to link the isolated Hebridean islands with the mainland, and the proposal is to be reviewed by the Government Ferries Committee.

Hill of Memory

IN the Upper Dove Valley, which we all hope will one day be part of a great national park in the Midlands, is a pyramid-like hill called High Wheelton. It has just been handed over to the National Trust by that ever-zealous friend and guardian of Dovedale, Mr F. A. Holmes.

A striking sight on the skyline, soaring 1384 feet above the little river separating Derbyshire from Staffordshire, High Wheelton overlooks a great area of the two counties and is fittingly to be dedicated to the memory of the men of the Staffordshire and Derbyshire Regiments who laid down their lives for the Motherland.

The Editor's Table

CRUSADE AGAINST IGNORANCE

TWO thousand representatives of the nations are in Paris, attending the first world conference of Unesco, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation.

We have grown used to world conferences, and perhaps are inclined to be doubtful about what they can accomplish. But here is an earnest new attempt not to settle frontiers or patch up peace, but to organise the knowledge and experience of all nations in order that mankind's greatest foe—ignorance—shall be finally vanquished.

THE work already done by the preparatory commission of Unesco has planned the most comprehensive education programme of all time. After a war which disastrously divided mankind, nations are united in a crusade for the common good. In the devastated countries, camps are to enlist the enthusiasm of young citizens in reconstruction enterprises—building bridges, creating new farms, establishing fresh schools, teaching the meaning of Democracy to the rising generation.

BUT ignorance and misunderstanding cannot be dispelled if ideas and thoughts cannot be communicated; and this new crusade against ignorance proposes to draw up a list of the books of each nation which most adequately represent its life and ideals, and to see that plenty of translations are available in all languages. A good book is a good ambassador. It speaks about the life of a people, of how much a people cares for the things which are honourable and of good report; and special attention will be given to children's books so that the children of the world may grow up with the right ideas.

Behind all this planning lies the bigger task which the crusade will tackle. Half the people of the world can neither read nor write, and they form one of the greatest obstacles to world progress. Much has been done, and more is being planned to shake off the depressing grip of illiteracy, and the nations' crusade will marshal all the facts and give fresh courage to fighters in this warfare.

THIS crusade against ignorance now being planned in Paris should give a fresh draught of hope to a world sad at heart. Here at least the nations are united in a noble enterprise, one in which all can believe and for which all can work with enthusiasm. Ignorance stands foremost among the enemies of mankind, the breeder of suspicion, distrust, fear, and finally, war. Ignorance is the mother of all that is ignoble. Now in our time comes the call to banish it.

GESTURE

IT is announced that from January 1 the British Zone of Germany will have self-government. Apart from the responsibility of the Rhine Army for maintaining order and security, the Germans will have to "paddle their own canoe."

The grim conditions of life for Germans make most of them apathetic, and their attitude was summed up in the remark of one of them: "Can you eat this democracy?"

The Rhine's Army's reply is that many units have already started saving up their rations in order to give Christmas parties to German children. This was done last year at the spontaneous suggestions of the men themselves—in some instances "under the counter," it is rumoured. This year it has the official approval of the authorities, and the Army Commander calls it an excellent gesture.

Christmas or Weihnachten—it is the season of good will in both languages.

Ideal Homes

THE Britain Can Make It Exhibition has been far more popular than its organisers dared believe. Thousands have flocked daily to see the wonderful products of our factories that are For Export Only.

An exhibition of similar nature, yet in some ways very different, is planned for next spring when, the Ideal Home Exhibition is to be revived. As in former years this popular exhibition will be held in the great Olympia building, and the exhibits will be available for purchase, we are told.

Available for purchase! The words have a happy ring about them. And happier still will they sound when there are hundreds of thousands of new ideal homes ready to be filled with the household goods that are available for purchase.

Under the

PETER PUCK WANTS TO KNOW

If mufflers should be worn with loud suits



PEOPLE should not burn the candle at both ends, says a doctor. Better to use electric light.

A LADY novelist declares that she is next door to a pauper. She might give him some money.

EVERY gardener has a soft spot in his heart for some favourite plant. It would grow better in a flower-pot.

AMERICAN grandmas complain that they have been put on the shelf. Perhaps people want to look up to them?

A MAN has opened a village shop in a portable building. Must beware of shoplifters.

A Family Affair

At a dinner of the Royal College of Surgeons in London a magnificent gift from "a New Zealand family" was announced.

This anonymous gift will provide an income of £2000 a year to enable a distinguished surgeon, physician, or scientific worker from the Mother Country or Dominions to travel in the Empire to assist in the advancement of medical science.

The exchange of ideas which the New Zealand family's splendid gift makes possible will not only be of advantage to scientists of the British family of nations but, as Sir Alfred Webb-Johnson, President of the Royal College, said, people of all nations will benefit.

For in the realms of medical science new discoveries belong to the world.

Let the People Sing

MANY choral societies are now being revived, the latest being the London Choral Society, which was founded by Mr Arthur Fagge in 1903 specially to perform Sir Edward Elgar's Dream of Gerontius. Their new conductor is Mr John Tobin, of the Liverpool Philharmonic Choir.

Singing is a natural demonstration of well-being, joyful and infectious; and we cannot have too much of it. It is good to know that the choral art is flourishing. The more people who have a song on their lips, the more there will be, like our Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a song in their hearts.

TRUTH

TRUTH only needs to be for once spoke out, And there's such music in her, such strange rhythm, As makes men's memories her joyous slaves, And clings around the soul, as the sky clings Round the mute earth, for ever beautiful.

Lowell

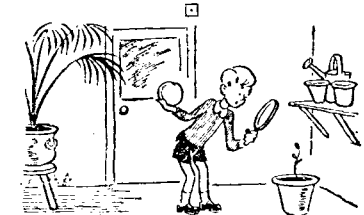
Editor's Table

A MAN says you don't find anything cheering in the newspapers. Unless it is fish and chips.

CANADA is sending us three million eggs for Christmas. That will give us a break.

A LADY wants to know how to make her shoes stay smart. Wear a different pair.

Two villages claim the same bit of heathland. Have a common desire.



YOU can grow an orange tree from a pip. But it does not always come up to expectations.

THINGS SAID

EUSTON Station is to be made so beautiful that the passenger who sees it for the first time will be so entranced that there is a danger he will forget to catch his train. *Sir Charles Newton*

YOUTH must still look to the author and the journalist for much of the inspiration and stimulation that are required in forming their characters and their careers. *A. V. Alexander*

Do not let the austerities of today or the hard road to be travelled blind your eyes to the great blessings we enjoy as a people, secure still in our land and our liberties.

The Archbishop of Canterbury

THE Russian people, and most people in the world, want simple things—to be able to enjoy the resources of the world in peace and quiet.

Mr Molotov

THE Angel of Peace is still caged and confined.

Clement Davies, M P

The Nelson Statue at Sunset

HIGH aloft

Over his couchant lions in a haze Shimmering and bland and soft, A dust of chrysoprase, Our sailor takes the golden gaze Of the saluting sun, and flames superb As once he flamed it on his ocean round.

W. E. Henley

Using Time Aright

HE that is choice of his time will also be choice of his company, and choice of his actions; lest the first engage him in vanity and loss, and the latter, by being criminal, be a throwing his time and himself away, and a going back in the accounts of eternity.

God hath given to man a short time here upon earth, and yet upon this short time eternity depends: but so, that for every hour of our life (after we are persons capable of laws, and know good from evil), we must give account to the great Judge of men and angels. And this is it which our blessed Saviour told us, that we must account for "every idle word": not meaning that every word which is not designed to edification or is less prudent, shall be reckoned for a sin; but that the time which we spend in our idle talking and unprofitable discouragements, that time which might and ought to have been employed to spiritual and useful purposes, that is to be accounted for.

Jeremy Taylor

BALANCED DIET

GIVE me neither poverty nor riches; feed me with food convenient for me.

Book of Proverbs

JUST AN IDEA

It is better to be beaten in right than to succeed in wrong.

The Island Prison

DEVIL'S ISLAND, off the coast of Guiana, notorious as a French prison, is to be thrown open for free colonisation. The French Government states that the island is rich in deposits of gold, nitrates, and timber, and that the agricultural prospects for settlers are excellent.

The most famous prisoner of Devil's Island was Captain Dreyfus, whose case for several years kept France in a state of tumult. In 1894 Dreyfus, who was attached to the French General Staff, was charged with selling secret documents to the German Government. He was tried by court martial, found guilty, and sent into exile on Devil's Island.

Strong passions were roused by the case. Half of France vehemently declared that Dreyfus was guilty, the other half with equal violence maintained that he was an innocent man.

Honourable spirits in France, like Zola the novelist, were, however, working in the cause of truth. After four years on Devil's Island Dreyfus was pardoned and eventually, in 1916, a high court declared him innocent.

Medieval Alabaster

A FINE example of 15th-century English alabaster carving, representing Signs of the Last



Judgment, is one of the treasures in the famous collection presented last April by Dr W. L. Hildburgh to the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. The carving in alabaster of religious statuettes and narrative panels for altarpieces was an important English art in medieval times.

The Professor From Sierra Leone

THE CN is always pleased to see a visitor from overseas, and was particularly glad the other day to greet Professor C. Taylor from Sierra Leone. A member of the Agricultural Department of Sierra Leone, and a man who has held many posts with distinction, Professor Taylor is one of the pioneers of agriculture in West Africa. During his stay in England, his third, he is to visit various institutions of the Ministry of Agriculture.

We wish this gifted son of Africa every success when he returns to Sierra Leone.

UNEXPLAINED EXPLOSIVE

EXACTLY a century ago our ancestors were faced by a problem that seemed to them just as mysterious and appalling as the atomic bomb is to us. November 28, 1846, was the day of trial—of something alarming and beyond their understanding.

Australia is today making ready a 2000-mile range for guided projectiles; a century ago the British Government set out an eight-mile range in the island of Anglesey for their test.

The man behind it all was Captain Samuel Alfred Warner, himself something of a mystery, who had spent years in trying to persuade the Services to adopt two of his inventions, one for the instantaneous destruction of a ship at sea, the second for the demolition from a distance of an enemy's land forts. The secret of these feats he would not reveal unless assured—as, of course, he never was—of payment of £200,000 for each invention.

The first test proved him no crank, but as good as his word. That was in 1844, when a committee, which included two naval captains, stood by the sea at Brighton, with 40,000 alarmed and astonished people watching. At anchor lay the little ship John o' Gaunt, and, 300 yards farther out, a steamship, with inventor Warner aboard. He had not been in the smaller ship since she had left Gravesend, some time before. Suddenly the shore committee waved a signal to him. Instantly the John o' Gaunt was enveloped in smoke; her mainmast shot into the air, and, heeling over, the vessel sank. And there was no sound save that of rending timbers!

The committee reported the facts, adding that they could not account for the effects they had

witnessed. One suggestion is that a very powerful little torpedo was used, but nobody can guess how Captain Warner, 300 yards away, managed noiselessly to detonate it. To this day nobody knows the secret!

This Brighton experiment induced the Government, on November 28, 1846, to place at Warner's disposal the Anglesey valley, at the end of which was a solitary tree to serve as target. The tree was invisible to the inventor, but he was given its exact bearings. So secretly was everything conducted by the military authorities that all we know is that the test was unsuccessful, none of the projectiles falling near the target. Nevertheless, the public was aware of the possibility of a terrible new weapon, but whether in the shape of some now-forgotten miracle of a long-range gun, or, as some suspect, anticipating the Zeppelins with a balloon automatically dropping bombs, only those present could say, and they would not.

The Government deemed it wise to set up a Committee to go into the whole affair, but before anything material could be achieved the Duke of Wellington pointed out that, the invention being a scientific secret, the Ordnance Department alone had the right to investigate. There the matter rested, an unexplained mystery; and Warner, dying poor in 1853, took his secret with him to the grave.

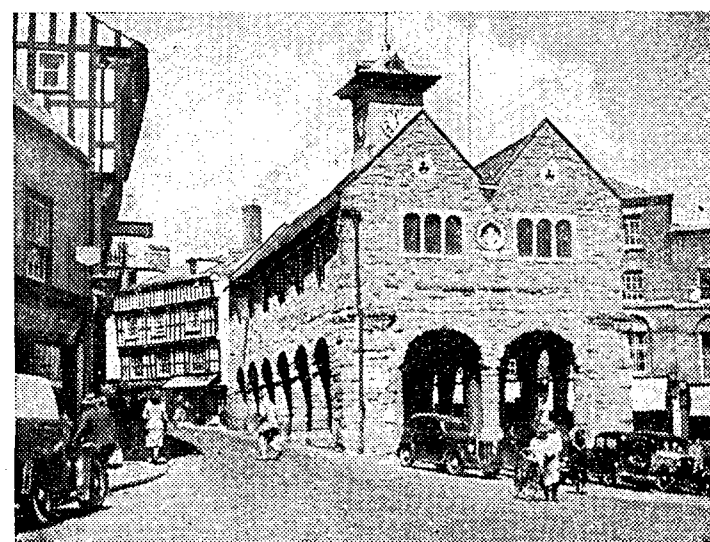
The Stubborn Stymie

WE in Britain have the reputation, deserved or undeserved, of being very suspicious of any change, whether in the constitution of the government or even in such a matter as changing a rule in the game of golf.

Recently the United States Golf Association has asked the Royal and Ancient Club of St Andrews—whose word is law in the golf world—to review the stymie rule by which a player is obliged to putt round or loft over his opponent's ball if it blocks his way to the hole. America feels that the rule is unfair and wants it abolished.

St Andrews, however, is reluctant to do so. The stymie is such a long-established tradition in the ancient game that it fears to tamper with it. Once, in 1833, the stymie was abolished, but there was such an agitation about it that it was immediately restored.

Since then, although there have been many strong attacks on the rule, the traditionalists have remained steadfast. No doubt this new offensive against the stymie will be repelled as firmly as ever—perhaps with a defiant flourish of niblicks from the windows of the Royal and Ancient!



THIS ENGLAND

The ancient market hall at Ross-on-Wye in Herefordshire

Make Do & Mend Missionary

James Evans, who died in his native Hull just 100 years ago, was a brave pioneer who overcame stupendous difficulties in achieving his object of helping a native people of North America.

IN 1840 the Hudson's Bay Company invited missionaries to their territory, and the four men who went were led by James Evans, who had been a teacher in Canada and had developed a flare for language work.

He found that the hardy Cree Indians spoke a language which had never been written down. Not one man in the tribe could read, for there was no alphabet, so Evans, coming to the conclusion that the Roman script we use would be useless, set out to invent his own. In 1841 he devised a collection of symbols, each of which stood for one complete vocal sound; and he claimed that any Indian boy could learn to read by his method in three or four days. Once the characters were recognised, spelling and reading and writing offered no difficulty.

Then Evans realised that there was no literature for his people to read, and decided to print some himself. He went to the trading stations and stripped the

thin lead sheets from inside the tea-chests. Next he made small wooden models of his newly-invented characters, and made casts of them in soft clay, poured molten lead into these moulds and, after many failures, produced his first fount of type.

He still had no printing-press, however, and for this he adapted a disused jack-screw which had been intended for baling furs. His next difficulty was paper; there was none in the Red Indian country. They did have unlimited supplies of birch trees, though, and so Evans stripped the bark from some of these trees and discovered that it made a much better substitute for paper than anyone would have imagined.

He now had everything except printing ink, and this problem he solved by mixing sturgeon oil with chimney soot. With such Make Do and Mend methods did James Evans produce the first literature for his Red Indian friends.

SUPERSEDING THE ORANGE

VITAMIN C is in the news again.

Though it stands only third in the lengthening alphabet of vitamins, its powers were the first to be disclosed—when Captain Cook found that fresh green vegetables staved off scurvy from his crew. He mentioned it to the Royal Society. Another Fellow of the Society, Sir F. G. Hopkins, began a new study of vitamins some 40 years ago, and that of Captain Cook was among the first to be given a chemical constitution as ascorbic acid.

Vitamin C is present in oranges, potatoes, milk, and cabbage.

The newest discovery is that by the addition of another element the artificial chemical vitamin has been made more powerful and more useful. One small tablet does more good than three oranges. Moreover, while orange juice loses its power if stored (as milk does also if left on the doorstep in the sun) the tablet does not. It is not so pleasant to the palate, but there can be no harm in trying it.

BEDTIME CORNER

The Amateur Sweep

"RONNIE, here are old Mrs Nettleton's spectacles she left here this morning. Drop them in on your way from school," said Mother. "Oh, and ask the sweep to clean the flue of her kitchen boiler. She'll be cold this winter if her boiler isn't going."

Ronnie, too, was sorry for lonely old Mrs Nettleton, and he was dismayed when the



sweep said he was far too busy to attend to her chimney yet.

Then Ronnie had an exciting idea. Why shouldn't he himself sweep her flue?

"You'll have to wear your oldest clothes," said Mother when he got home.

He carried them and a wire flue-brush to Willow Cottage. Mrs Nettleton was out, but her back door was unlocked. He changed into his old clothes in the kitchen and set to work.

But he had never swept a chimney before, and at his first thrust with the brush a mass of soot shot out, blackening him and the whole kitchen. Bewildered, he took his school clothes outside to shake them.

Mrs Nettleton, entering her front gate, could only see him dimly without her spectacles and she cried: "Help! There's a black boy robbing my house! He's stealing my clothes!"

A man in a passing cart jumped down, ran in, and seized Ronnie, who exclaimed: "I'm Ronnie Bains!"

"You can't be, Ronnie's white!" said Mrs Nettleton.

Then he remembered her glasses and gave them to her. She put them on. "Goodness, it is Ronnie!" she exclaimed.

He explained everything and soon the kindly carter had the kitchen stove going beautifully. "He's done the trick for you, Ma'am!" he said.

"It's lucky to kiss sweeps," replied Mrs Nettleton, hugging Ronnie.

"CREWE" OF THE CANALS

THE old South Cheshire market town of Nantwich, four miles from the great railway centre of Crewe, may become an important centre in a £2,000,000 inland waterways scheme.

The River Weaver Navigation Trustees have asked the Nantwich Rural District Council to include in the town-planning map a 500-yard stretch of land along the river banks for the setting-up of industries which might be attracted by the projected development scheme.

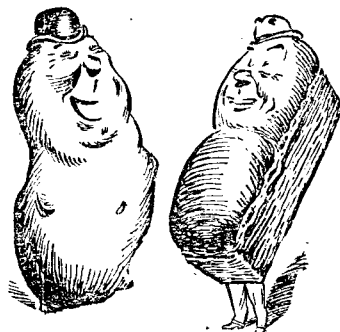
Two years ago the Trustees were asked by the Government to investigate the possibility of constructing a waterway for 100-ton barges from the Mersey to Wolverhampton; and the line of the Upper Weaver (on which Nantwich stands) and the Shropshire Union Canal was selected.

The Trustees already possess Parliamentary powers, and as soon as sufficient freight is guaranteed the work will go ahead. The quantity required is estimated at 2000 tons a week.

New Zealand's Bread-and-Butter

ALTHOUGH New Zealand is such a large exporter of butter to Britain she is unable to grow enough wheat to provide her 1,700,000 people with bread. Like Britain herself, the Dominion has to import wheat, buying large quantities from Australia.

Most of New Zealand's wheat fields are on the fertile Canter-



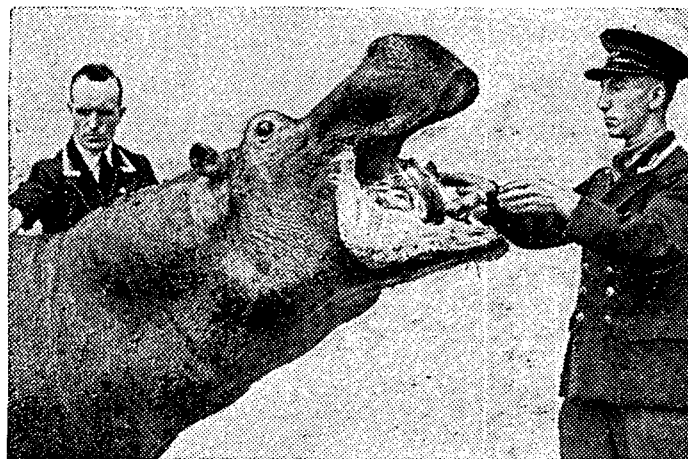
bury Plains within sight of the great mountain range known as the Southern Alps. In other parts of New Zealand the soil grows excellent grass for cows and sheep, but the rainfall is too heavy to permit the successful growing and harvesting of wheat.

The people of New Zealand are being urged by their Government to eat more potatoes and less bread so that more of Australia's wheat surplus may be sent to the really hungry countries of the world. Our picture shows Potato Pete's New Zealand cousin releasing the loaf for overseas service.

JUNGLE RECORD

THIS month two radio experts are leaving Sydney on an expedition to African jungles to record native war chants and animal noises. They are Alan Boyle, aged 27, who will be accompanied by his wife, and Ronald Morse, aged 33.

The small party will carry £2000 worth of radio-recording equipment on the trip, which will extend from Cape Town to Cairo. The hiss of snakes, the roar of lions and tigers, and the folk songs of the jungle-dwellers, are among the sounds they wish to record.



"Now, This Isn't Going to Hurt!"

Even the tough hide of the hippo can suffer a sore spot at times, and when two-and-a-half-ton Tony at the Belle Vue Zoo, Manchester, needed a little attention, one keeper fed him with cabbage while another applied a dressing.

STRAY CATS AT THE ZOO

By the C N Zoo Correspondent

THE London Zoo has been suffering from an epidemic of stray cats. Some have been adopted by the keepers, but others have gone, literally, to the other side of the world—as "ship's cats." The latest example is a case in point.

This "stray," a black-and-white female about eight months old, was found by the Zoo superintendent as he was going his rounds the other day. As the animal seemed to be starving it was taken into the Zoo office and given food, while inquiries were made to trace the owner. The cat was not claimed, however, and Zoo officials were wondering what to do with it when Fate stepped in and provided a welcome solution.

It so happened that Captain Brawn, of the SS Urlana—the "Noah's Ark" ship which recently brought to London from East Africa the "biggest-ever" consignment of wild animals—was lunching at the Zoo with the superintendent. Captain Brawn was so taken with the "stray" that he asked if he might take it as ship's cat in the Urlana.

Next day, the animal was in its new floating home at the docks, and a few days later was making her first voyage—to Colombo!

The Zoo, of course, does not encourage the stray cat—there are too many valuable birds in the Gardens for risks to be taken. Sometimes, however, the "stray" presents such a pathetic picture that no one has the heart to turn the animal out. Not long ago, for example, one half-starved cat appeared in the reptile house, and before the keepers could do anything about it she had produced a litter of kittens in the central chamber—the room in which all the Zoo's more dangerous snakes are unpacked.

The venturesome animal was allowed to remain, and was given a nice warm lair consisting of bracken, which normally is kept as "carpeting" for some of the snakes in their exhibition dens. Because she is such a good ratter, that puss is still "on the strength" today, though her kittens have since been disposed of to visitors.

Some of the "strays" entering

the Gardens in search of adventure find rather more than they bargained for. Certainly Josephine did. When Josephine—or Jo, as the keepers called her—strolled in through the turnstile she was only a kitten. She got herself into all sorts of scrapes—not all of them concerned with the Zoo animals. One of her narrowest shaves (literally!) came when she went into the stoke-hole beneath the monkey house and, chancing to fall over coals, badly singed her whiskers.

I think Jo had her closest call when she entered the pelicans' enclosure at feeding-time. Of course, she was after the fish, and the pelicans were in no mood to "go shares." Instead, they waddled quickly towards the intruder and, with necks extended, uttered a series of loud, challenging grunts. The strange, menacing sound, coupled with the sight of those long beaks flashing in the afternoon sun like scimitars, was too much for Jo. She fled.

She was luckier than one big black cat I once saw stalking sparrows at the lion house. He went inside the leopard's outdoor cage to get his bird. But he never got it. Instead, the leopard got him, and killed him with a single blow of its paw. C. H.

BRISTOL IN AMERICA

THE name of Bristol appears many times on the map of the United States, and small wonder, for it was from Bristol that the Cabots set sail in 1497 on their voyage which led to the discovery of the mainland of North America.

In New York the name Bristol has a more recent association. When Mr Bevin paid an official visit to the City Hall the other day he passed through Bristol Basin, an area of reclaimed land which had been built up with rubble from blitzed Bristol. During the war years ships came from US heavily-laden with munitions and other equipment; they returned with rubble from our bombed cities as ballast.

Thus has one more link been forged between old Bristol and the New World.

THIS AGE OF PLASTICS

TODAY we are growing up in what has been called a Second Industrial Revolution, a revolution brought about by the manufacture of all kinds of things, from a baby's rattle to an aeroplane, out of "plastics."

Things that in the past were always made of wood, metal, stone, ivory, tortoiseshell, and so on, can now be made of plastics; that is, of certain chemical substances which when made soft by heat can by pressure be moulded into any required shape, but which, after they have been hardened, become tough and durable and can be cut, sawn, or turned and polished—like wood or metal.

Many of these plastic chemical substances come in the first place from resin, coal, wood pulp, calcium carbide, ammonia, glycerine, and even milk. Casein is the substance used in plastics which is obtained from milk.

Our world today would seem strange without plastics, for there would be no cinemas, no gramophones, no false teeth; films, records, and the "gums" of

false teeth can be made of nothing else.

However, the art of making articles out of plastic material is itself very old. The potter's clay-modelling is a form of plastics, and even mother's craft of making a hard pie-crust out of soft dough is another. The ancient Egyptians were the first people to make ornaments, simple vessels, and document seals from such materials as wax from beehives and resin from trees.

But it was not until 1865 that the story of modern plastics can be said to have begun. In that year Alexander Parkes discovered how to make celluloid. The next big discovery was in 1907 when Dr L. H. Baekeland produced bakelite from carbolic acid and formaldehyde. Bakelite is used for manufacturing telephone

receivers, fountain pens, electrical fixtures, and a host of other articles. Discoveries of many other forms of plastics followed rapidly.

Modern chemists have been able to produce all these plastic wonders because they understand the molecular composition of the various chemicals they make use of.

Two brilliant British chemists, Mr V. E. Yarsley and Mr E. G. Couzens, in their book, *Plastics* (Pelican Books), have given an arresting picture of a young dweller in this Plastic Age which is now dawning on us, in which the children of those of us now growing up will live.

"This Plastic Man," the chemists write, "will come into a world of colour and bright shining surfaces, where childish hands will find nothing to break, no sharp edges or corners to cut or graze, no crevices to harbour dirt and germs."

"The walls of his nursery, all the articles of his toilet, his bath



... all his toys, his cot ... all will be plastic."

"As he grows up he cleans his teeth and brushes his hair with plastic brushes with plastic bristles, clothes himself in clothes of synthetic silk and wool fastened with plastic zip-fasteners, wears shoes of plastic ... writes his lessons with a plastic pen, and does his lessons with a book bound in plastic."

This is a mere glimpse of the changes that will be wrought by plastics in the world of the future. An idea of the progress already made was emphasised in the Daily Graphic Plastics Exhibition held this month.

There, with delicately-tinted hangings gleaming from the walls and coloured lights radiating from plastic glass, the visitor unversed in the ways of the modern chemist seemed transported into some magic caves wherein the

Walls, floor, ceiling, furniture, rugs, curtains, toys—everything in this playroom is made of plastic material. Perspex shields with apertures for ventilation permit windows to be left open without danger to children.

genii of today displayed their amazing products—products evolved from materials with unfamiliar names and by processes as strangely named.

During the war plastics played a great part. They were used extensively in aeroplane fittings, and in America a complete plane fuselage and wings was made of plastic material. In the construction of our famous Mosquito aircraft a form of plastics was used, for the plane was built of bonded plywood and synthetic resin.

These wonderful new materials, the result of man's scientific knowledge, will give humanity a brighter, cleaner world.

THE £400 HANDWRITING TEST

Last Weeks of Great C N Competition For Boys and Girls—Over 1000 Prizes to be Won

HAVE you asked C N for your Entry Form for the great Writing Test yet? If not, and you are eligible, you should do so *at once* on the application coupon below and send it in—it will not appear again—and all applications for Forms must reach us by December 3.

Prizes totalling over £400 in value are to be awarded in this competition, which is open to all C N readers under seventeen who are full-time pupils of schools and colleges in the British

Isles (including Eire and the Channel Islands).

Competitors are asked simply to copy a short Test Passage on the special Entry Form (to be obtained by following the directions below), and each of the principal winning efforts will gain a two-fold reward—a personal cash prize for the entrant and a cash grant for his or her school.

The Test is divided into three age groups, with prizes for readers and schools as follows:

GROUP A for pupils of 6 to under 8		GROUP B for pupils of 8 to under 11		GROUP C for pupils of 11 to under 17	
First School Prize	£10	First School Prize	£10	First School Prize	£10
Second " "	£5	Second " "	£5	Second " "	£5
Third " "	£3	Third " "	£3	Third " "	£3
First Pupil's	£5	First Pupil's	£5	First Pupil's	£5
Second " "	£3	Second " "	£3	Second " "	£3
Third " "	£2	Third " "	£2	Third " "	£2

One Thousand Special Consolation Prizes

consisting of 250 Fountain-pens (value 12s 6d each) and 750 Book Tokens (value 5s each) will also be awarded, and these will be divided among the three groups in proportion to the entries received in each.

THE school prizes will go to the schools attended by the readers gaining the first three pupils' awards in each group. So you have an opportunity to win £10, or £5, or £3 for your school—for the purchase of sports equipment, books, or other articles for the good of your school or class—and a separate money prize for yourself! Besides which, there are 1000 other worth-while prizes for runners-up.

There is NO entry fee, but attempts must be written on the proper Entry Form, which contains the Passage to be copied, and space for your effort. Script, joined script, or cursive styles may be used.

How to Get Your Entry Form. Forms are issued only to readers or schools in exchange for coupons as below. Therefore, fill in your name on the coupon, and if sending for the Form yourself, add

YOUR LAST OPPORTUNITY OF OBTAINING THE TEST ENTRY FORM

ONE Entry Form only can be supplied in exchange for each coupon. Where a number of coupons is forwarded by a school, it is only necessary for each pupil to fill in his or her name, and for the teacher to add the school address to the top coupon and the name to which the Forms should be addressed. This coupon will not be printed again, so if you have not already applied, please—

Post this before
DECEMBER 3

To the Editor, CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER,
Room 171, The Fleetway House, London, E C 4 (Comp).

Please send me (post free) a C N Handwriting Test Entry Form.
I am a reader of Children's Newspaper.

Name.....
Home or
School Address.....

A Loudspeaker in Every Room

GUESTS at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, one of London's biggest hotels, can now turn on the wireless in their rooms, if they so desire, for every room has a loudspeaker in it. This loudspeaker, however, is not part of a wireless set; it is connected to a land-line which brings the broadcast programmes direct to Grosvenor House from the broadcasting studios by way of the Rediffusion Service's control room.

The Grosvenor, which recently installed this system, is the first hotel in London, and probably the first in the world, to provide such a service. It has loudspeakers in every bedroom, suite,

and the staff quarters throughout the hotel. The loudspeaker is built into the wall and has a selector switch and volume control. By turning the switch the listener can choose one of three programmes, two of which are from the BBC and the third consisting of items selected from hour to hour by the Rediffusion Service from broadcast stations.

This Rediffusion system of relaying wireless programmes by means of land-lines to listeners' houses has been set up in blocks of flats in London, in 40 provincial towns in Great Britain, and in Malta and Trinidad.

FORTRESSINSEA ETC

IN the official story of the Pacific Islands at war, Among Those Present, a good story is told of the Bishop of Melanesia.

During the struggle in the Solomons the dauntless Bishop remained at his Mission station on the island of Malaita—except during the one brief visit a Japanese patrol paid to the island when, with the Resident Commissioner, he retired into the jungle awhile.

Government H.Q. on Malaita found the Bishop's presence a great boon, for not only were his good spirits a constant source of cheer but his great knowledge of local geography enabled him to help in deciphering many messages from the various outposts—and also to make sense of them.

One day an urgent message arrived at H.Q. which, when decoded, read: "Fortressinseascarsgela." It left everybody in the office puzzled. The gela at the end was simple enough: that is the native name for the Solomons island of Florida, between Malaita and Guadalcanal. The beginning Fortressinsea explained itself: an American bomber had crashed. But the rest was beyond them.

Then the Bishop arrived. In a twinkling he was able to explain the message which had baffled everyone else. A Fortress had come down in the sea, south-east of the Asses' Ears, a mountainous feature dominating a stretch of the coastline of the island of Gela.



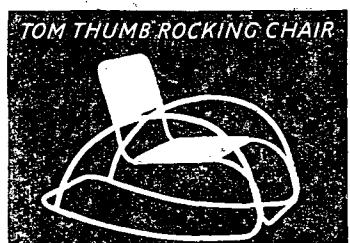
Sound teeth are among the most valuable possessions you can ensure for your child. Here is a way to make certain he keeps them clean and healthy: see that he brushes them with Phillips' Dental Magnesia twice a day.

Regular use of Phillips' Dental Magnesia, which is the one toothpaste containing ★ 'Milk of Magnesia', neutralizes harmful mouth acids and helps to keep teeth white and free from decay. Make sure your child's future includes that sparkling Magnesia smile!

Phillips' Dental Magnesia

(Regd.)

★ "Milk of Magnesia" is the trade mark of Phillips' preparation of magnesia.



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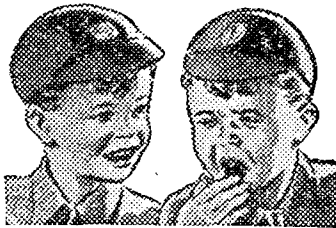
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DOG QUIZ

QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following breeds would be used on an expedition to the Arctic or Antarctic? Elkhound, Labrador, St. Bernard, Huskie or Newfoundland.
2. What famous name is associated with Dog Shows? Is it Crupps, Crufts, or Crafts?
3. Which is the most popular type of dog? Spaniel, Terrier or Hound?
4. Two of these breeds ONLY have "prick ears" and curly tails. Which are they? Wire-haired Fox Terriers, Elkhounds, Scottish Terriers, Chow Chows, Cocker Spaniels.

Your dog's answer for "the most popular Dog Foods" is

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Spratt's Patent Ltd., 41-47 Bow Road, London, E.3.

ANSWERS:

1. Huskie
2. Crufts
3. The Cocker
4. Elkhounds and Chow

CN BOOKSHELF



Two Men of Destiny

Smuts of South Africa, by Dorothy Wilson, and Meet the President, by Hugh Talbot (Student Christian Mission Press, 4s 6d each).

Two new titles in the excellent Torch Biographies, telling briefly the stories of two men who influenced world history. One recounts the progress of the great South African soldier and peacemaker, from his boyhood days on a farm to his present eminence as World's Elder Statesman. The other tells the life-story of heroic Abraham Lincoln, the "common man expanded into giant proportions."

Mystery and Thrills

The Raven's Causeway, by Charles Hodge (Faber & Faber, 6s).

BRITISH agents, enemy spies, and a missing secret high-speed plane are the chief ingredients of this thrilling story. If you are lucky enough to get a copy do not begin it until the homework is finished.

A Village Affair

Party Frock, by Noel Streatfeild (Collins, 8s 6d).

THE party frock came from America as a present for Selina, cousin of the six Andrews children. It was a lovely long frock, but what opportunity was there of wearing it in an English village in wartime? So the children held a family committee, and out of this came an idea which grew and grew until the whole village, not to mention the Americans at the nearby camp, became involved. Readers will enjoy sharing the failures and triumphs of this most entertaining family.

Noel Streatfeild is certainly on more than speaking terms with real boys and girls.

A Film Souvenir

Junior Film Annual, 1946-1947 (Sampson Low, 12s 6d).

HENRY THE FIFTH and Pinocchio, Robin Hood and Captain Kidd, cowboys and a kangaroo, are among the characters that share the pages of this attractive new annual, edited by Eric Gillett, film critic of the BBC Children's Hour. Twenty-two recent and forthcoming films, made in six different countries, are described and lavishly illustrated, many of them in colour.

Other Books Received

The Puppet Theatre, by Jan Bussell (Faber, 12s 6d).

Wonder Tales of Hawaii, by Post Wheeler (Collins, 5s).

Book of Fairy Stories, retold by P. H. Muir (Gramol Publications, 6s).

Bronze Eagles, by Joan Selby-Lowndes (Collins, 8s 6d).

The Wonderful Isle of Ullagapoo, by F. Dubrez Fawcett (Modern Fiction, 12s 6d).

Mr Mole's Circus, by Douglas Collins and pictured by G. W. Backhouse (Collins, 3s 6d).

The Wishing Shoe, by Jupo (Collins, 6s).

Television in Colour is Coming

The prospects of televising in full colour have been increased by a successful demonstration of the Radio Corporation of America's apparatus at Princeton last month. The C N scientist here explains this amazing development in wireless.

A TOTALLY colour-blind person sees everything in one greyish tone, and that is really what we see at present on the viewing screen of an ordinary television instrument. Most of us see all the natural colours because we possess three groups of nerves in the very complicated structure of the eye and brain which respond mainly to three so-called primary colours, blue-violet, green, and red. By stimulating these sets of nerves to different degrees we get, by colour mixture, all the colours of the rainbow.

Acting on this, Baird and other television experts conceived the idea of scanning the subject to be televised three times over, placing little blue, green, and red screens, or filters, over the holes in a triple scanning disc; these were thus sent to the receiving machine wireless signals representing the tiny segments of the image in each primary colour. By means of a similar scanning disc kept in strict timing with that of the transmitting instrument, the person viewing the picture had these three images thrown upon the retina of his eye in such quick succession that they blended and gave the appearance, or sensation, of the natural colours.

This ingenious process is really a telegraphic repetition of what the famous Clark-Maxwell did at Cambridge when he first demonstrated colour photography on this principle of the three primary colours. Anders proposed the process in

1909, and in 1928 Baird had brought it to practical effect.

Today we can scan any object with white light, making the scanning beam sweep over a chess-board mosaic built up of hundreds of tiny photo-cells, some of which respond to blue-violet only, others to green, and others to red, the three being distributed in the mosaic in the correct proportion.

The signals so obtained were originally transmitted to a disc form of receiver where they affected different-coloured light sources, a scanning disc being used to recombine the primary images.

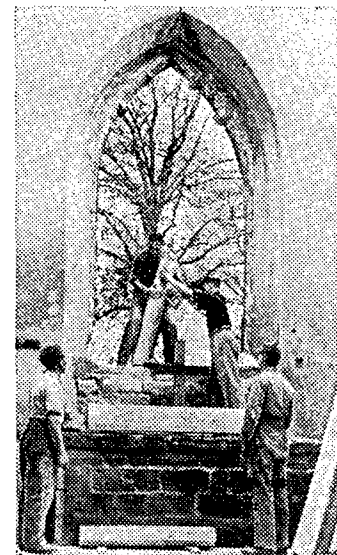
As an advance on this method, Zworykin, Ardenne, Siemens, Halske, and others, adapted the three-colour idea to the cathode tube. In some cases small adjacent areas of fluorescent material are used on the cathode screen, and these fluoresce different-coloured lights. A considerable increase in the number of signals transmitted per second has, however, been found necessary.

A number of systems, varying in intricate detail, are being tried out today on these lines, all based on the three-colour principle.

When we realise that natural colour television is at least three times as complicated as ordinary or "monochromatic" television, we can understand something of the scientists' problem, the solution of which has been brought nearer by the notable demonstration at Princeton.

Five Years Later

IN 1941 German bombers destroyed the 600-year-old parish church of Chilvers Coton, near Nuneaton, Warwickshire, leaving



only the walls standing. Now German prisoners from a neighbouring camp are rebuilding it, and in the picture we see work proceeding on the east window. The church formerly contained some notably fine examples of ancient and modern stained glass in its windows.

AERIAL ROUND-UP

WE usually associate New Zealand with vast flocks of sheep, but the Dominion has also its great cattle ranges. Particularly is this the case in the extensive Marlborough district in the north of South Island.

There, with summer approaching, the great change-over from winter range to summer grazing of hundreds of head of cattle is now taking place. On one great cattle station, the Molesworth, the aeroplane is this year helping to muster the animals.

The idea of using an aeroplane first occurred to the manager of Molesworth last year when a Public Works Department plane appeared at the station while a muster was in progress. The craft was used to "spot" mobs in isolated gullies, and horsemen were then despatched to make the round-up. In the saving of time and needless searching of many miles of mountainous country the experiment was an outstanding success.

This year a Marlborough Aero Club machine, which has been making frequent trips with supplies, has been of assistance, this time to locate stragglers. The machine flew over a block which was thought to have been cleared of stock, and in five minutes 29 head of cattle had been picked up. In another area 15 "absentees" were located.

They Are Burning Ireland!

No country has been harder hit than Eire as a result of the coal shortage. She has had to use large quantities of peat in the last six years both for domestic and industrial purposes.

Of vegetable origin, peat is made up chiefly of aquatic plants such as sedges, reeds, rushes, mosses, and so on (more particularly those that do not flower) in different stages of decomposition. Wet and cold weather favours the formation of peat.

The authorities urge the people to make more use of it, for it is still forming in Ireland. In parts it makes a blanket over the land; in other places it is in basin-like depressions.

Fuel Dried in the Sun

In all Ireland there are three million acres of them, varying in depth down to 20 feet, the best, or dark, peat being obtained two feet or more below the surface. Cut with a long, narrow, very sharp spade, and usually four-fifths water, the sods are at once stacked edge-wise to dry by sun and air for some ten days before they are taken to distribution centres. Drying still continues, most homes even having a container of sods very near the fireplace. All houses in which peat is used have a slightly damp, earthy odour.

Motor lorries, drays, floats, and handcarts are busy all day long delivering this emergency fuel, and well they may be, for from cart to finish constitutes a very short life.

One of the odd things about it is that a large fire can quickly go right down, looking as though it were dead, but a little more turf added, and application of the bellows, brings it to life again. Bellows are necessary when peat is the fuel in the grate.

The word that applies to turf

is—smoulder. It rarely appears to do anything else. Not only does it smoulder in the grate, but the soot, or waxy substance, will cling to the inside of a chimney, often causing a fire there when there is none in the grate.

Special barless grates are best for the burning of turf. It leaves a white ash, comparable to soot in lightness, and it gets into every nook and cranny. A man called in to look at a radio found a thick coating of the fine powder over the inside. He brushed away offers of a duster, probably thinking that it would be the same again in a very short time.

The controlled price of turf is £3 4s per ton. The very poor and unemployed, however, have the privilege of fetching it themselves for sixpence per bag.

Stacks of this fuel in Phoenix Park, Dublin, are one of "the sights." Thousands of cone-shaped mounds stand on the park lands adjoining the main road. These weigh approximately one hundredweight, and await collection, principally by dozens of little boys, with home-made chariots, and others who qualify for the cheap price. Larger stacks, resembling aeroplane hangars, the building of which is a work of art, stand at intervals over the fields.

Just around the corner a herd of gentle deer stand, looking lost and incongruous in this bustle of business of the great storage area in the park, where there used to be only a gay round of pleasure.

Turf is known as "emergency fuel." It is in no way as good as coal, but how much better it is than no fuel at all!

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF

THIS is the title of a film produced for the British Council which is now being shown in America. It shows how the everyday miracle of children learning to walk and talk is effected in the case of deaf children at special schools throughout Britain.

Taken at the Royal Residential Schools for the Deaf, Old Trafford, Manchester, the film is soon to be distributed throughout the world. The Manchester Schools were chosen because Manchester University is the only one in the world to have set up a Chair for deaf education and a research department.

Education For the Deaf is directed for the Data Film Unit by Mr Jack Elliott, who spent six weeks at Old Trafford, "shooting" natural, unrehearsed scenes. They include shots of deaf children being taught to speak and lip-read, applying that knowledge to learn ordinary school lessons, enjoying their recreational periods by practising swimming and folk-dancing and, in the case of older children, learning trades.

Strolling Players

TWELVE boy actors, ranging from pit lad to signwriter's apprentice, have begun a six-week tour of 36 towns in



Southern England with their travelling theatre. Trained at the Arts Training Centre at Cranbrook, Kent, they were chosen from boys' clubs throughout the United Kingdom.

Our picture shows three of them getting the stage ready for a performance.

SCIENCE NEWS



Everything Spins

ALL things visible and invisible are spinning. That is the new idea coming from the land of giant telescopes and just set out by Professor G. Gamow, of George Washington University.

The sun and its planets spin (or rotate), and the many hundreds of millions of stars in our particular universe do the like. But our universe also rotates, and other universes, such as that of Andromeda, our nearest neighbour, are believed to obey the same universal law.

As the giant telescopes reveal more and more of these universes, "worlds without end," the belief has grown that all of them are only an outlier of a super-universe, which is also rotating about some immeasurably distant centre. It may never be seen, but Gamow suggests that even with what we already know the general direction in which the centre lies should be found.

The Mouldy Mould

WINTER damp is very favourable to the growth of moulds, and devices used to combat them in the war are now serving useful purposes in peace.

Some moulds, like penicillin, go about doing good, and others, like those of favoured cheeses, do no harm. The worthless majority flourish in the damp. In the war they proved so destructive in localities where it is dampest, as in the jungle of Burma and islands of the Pacific, that the Allies joined scientific forces to defeat them. In the steaming jungle humidity rises to 80 or 90 per cent.

Everything, from binoculars to paper, grows mouldier till it perishes. Something had to be done to stop the rot. Some of the equipment, like wireless sets, were sprayed or painted with lacquers; canvas covers, webbing, and tents were proofed with chrome and iron oxides; leather was chrome-tanned. For optical instruments complete immunity was most difficult, and the only complete remedy was to seal them so that no damp could reach the lenses. These devices, tested severely in the war, will now serve in peace.

Man's Horse-Power

A MAN is not as strong as a horse, but some of the things he does and a horse does not can be measured in horse power.

For example, running upstairs. If a man runs up as fast as he can for four seconds he is exerting 1½ horse-power; if he goes up for 30 seconds the effort maintained falls to slightly less than one horse-power; but if instead he goes up and up for 3½ minutes his output falls to less than half a horse-power. Climbing records better that. The record climb of Ben Nevis, 4400 feet, was accomplished in 1 hour 18 minutes 19 seconds at an expenditure rate of a quarter of one horse-power. And a walk of 58 miles, by Mr Eustace Thomas, uphill and down dale for 22 hours, was maintained at the expenditure of one-sixth of a horse-power. And he was 50 years old when he did it.



ODEON

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PAINTING




ROAD SAFETY



GAMES



CHILDREN CHOOSING



NATURE

Brian is always lively

energy and spirits are amazing. Simply bubbling over with life. Keeps you "on the go."

But you would rather have him that way than peevish, cross and poorly! Mother certainly knows best when she gives an ailing child 'California Syrup of Figs.' When bilious, sick or constipated, this natural laxative quickly corrects upsets of the system, and the little one is soon "as right as ninepence."



"California Syrup of Figs"

THE BRAN TUB

THE BEST LIGHT

"Is your lighting always as bad as this?" asked the town visitor who had found his way back with difficulty through the provincial streets to the house where he was staying.

"Oh, no," replied his host, "only after dark!"

More Riddles About Men

Why should a gouty man make his will? To have his legatees (leg at ease).

What men are very strong? Photographers, because they are always developing.

Why is a poor singer like a man who counterfeits money? They both produce bad notes.

Why is a man with his eyes shut like an incapable school-master? Both keep their pupils in the dark.

MANNERLESS

THERE was a young laddie of Ay,
Who at people would giggle and stare.
When told this was rude,
His reaction was crude,
For, shameless, he said, "I don't care!"

Who Was She?

THE scientist in the picture-story on page 4 was Madame Curie.

HE MUST BE
100 PER CENT



Lixen

THE GOOD-NATURED LAXATIVE

In bottles - - 2/3, 3/11

LIXEN LOZENGES

For the children. Fruit-flavoured, in bottles 1/8

From Chemists only.

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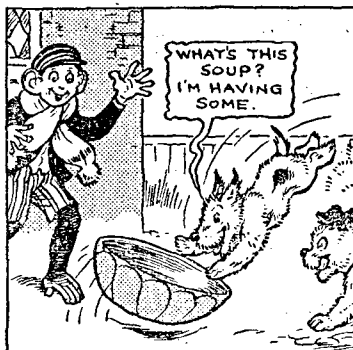
Waller's
Palm
TOFFEE

THE FAMILY FAVOURITE

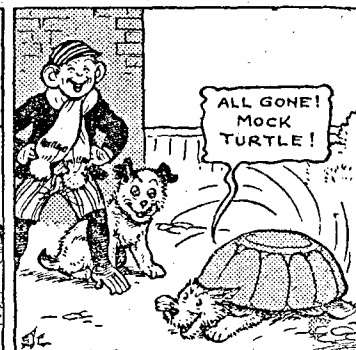
Jacko's Kind Deed Gives Him Some Fun



1. Jacko brought out a bowl of soup for a stray puppy he had found.



2. Soon greedy Bouncer charged out with such haste he upset the bowl.



3. Luckily it was now empty and, bravely, he made a joke of it all.

FARMER GRAY EXPLAINS

Perilous Times for the Snails. "That's the third Snail he has had today," remarked Don to Farmer Gray, as they watched a thrush smashing a snail-shell on a stone. "I thought Snails hibernated during winter."

"They do," replied the farmer. "Snails are sensitive to cold, and at the first hint of severe weather they seal their shell with a thin membrane known as the epiphragm. Then they hide in odd places, often in large numbers together. Very cold weather will sometimes kill them, although records show they can survive a temperature as low as 13 degrees of frost. A greater danger comes from hungry birds, who seek out their hiding-places."

Be Walking Wise

A SAFETY FIRST rule not to forget when out with your friends or taking your dog for his run, is to face the oncoming traffic, keep well to the side, and never call anyone, and certainly not your pet, across the road when anything is coming.

PARTY PAIRING

If a game has to be played in pairs, it is often difficult to get the couples settled, and it saves a lot of trouble if you have a bag containing small bows of coloured wool each tied on a safety pin, and every one different. Have exactly the same in a second bag.

Let the players file past, girls taking from one bag and the boys from the other. Each must pin his on, and then find his partner by looking for the one wearing the same kind of bow.

For very little people Noah's Ark animals, cut out of stiff coloured paper, are more exciting, the two drawing Mr and Mrs Noah to be the leaders.

Anticlimax

AN ordinary man with an ordinary family, he was bored with hearing about the brilliant families of his colleagues.

"My wife is a great singer," he said at last. "I have known her hold her audience for a whole evening."

"Really!" was the polite but incredulous response.

"Yes; then she would lay it in the cot, and tuck it up to sleep!"

Catch-Question

WHAT word can you take the whole from and still have some left?

The Children's Hour

BBC programmes from Wednesday, November 27, to Tuesday, December 3.

WEDNESDAY, 5.0 Stolen Plans — another play about the Boy Detectives. 5.35 Across the Strange Sahara (No 2). Scottish, 5.35 Travellers' Tales.

THURSDAY, 5.0 Moonfleet (Part 2). 5.40 The BBC Men's Chorus. Scottish, 5.0 Songs of the North-East, sung by Ursula Davidson; The Raiders (Part 2). Welsh, 5.30 The Owl and the Pussycat (Part 6); Write Down Your Answers.

FRIDAY, 5.0 The Greenstone (Part 3). 5.40 Pigeon Post.

SATURDAY, 5.0 Songs for St Andrew's Day. 5.15 Fancy a Soho Sparrow — a story; Luton Girls' Choir. Northern Ireland, 5.0 Post Haste Competition; George Beggs (songs); Alexander and the Lions — an adventure talk; Can You

Beat It? Scottish, 5.0 St Andrew's Day programme — Why St Andrew was chosen as Scotland's patron Saint.

SUNDAY, 5.0 Combined Choirs of Bancrofts School and Loughton High School for Girls; Nanki — the story of a pet goat. 5.50 The Week's Good Cause — Uncle Mac appeals on behalf of the Invalid and Crippled Children.

MONDAY, 5.0 Winnie-the-Pooh (Part 8). Scottish, 5.0 Nelly the Camel; Scottish Magazine, including Young Artists, a MacFeather story, and news from the countryside.

TUESDAY, 5.0 Tammy Troot's Carnival, read by Willie Joss; Down at the Mains. Northern Ireland, 5.0 Rathina (Part 5); I Want to be an Actor; Patricia Greer (songs).

A GOOD TRICK

HERE is another trick to add to your conjuring collection. Practise to have it ready for the party season.

Get your friends to tie your wrists together firmly behind your back with a piece of cord, yourself being careful to arrange that your wrists are crossed, though you must not let it be suspected that this is an important part of the trick.

Then, facing the audience, announce that you will take your coat off without removing the cord, and start slowly to shake and wriggle the coat from your shoulders. At the same time twist your arms so that the wrists are parallel, and you will then find that the cord will have sufficient "play" to allow you to slip one hand out. With this free you can easily work your arms out of your coat sleeves, and then slip your hand back into the cord. This is where the practice is most needed—to get your hand back without too much fumbling, though it should be quite easy if a fairly firm cord is used for tying up.

November's Au Revoir

SAID that chilly old month of November,
I must go and make way for December,
With its carols and holly,
And everything jolly
But I'll come back next year, just remember!

LAST WEEK'S ANSWERS

How Many Candles on the Cake?
Nine.

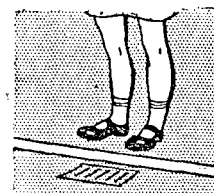
Hidden Birds
Nonsense Rhyme
Bittern; tern;
swan; crow; shag;
ruff; dipper; linnet;
wren; smew; egret;
swift; teal.

P	R	E	S	C	R	I	B	E
O	I	L	M	A	N	O	R	
M	O	A	T	S	C	A	R	
P	B	O	W	E	S			
O	P	E	N	S				
C	A	R	B	U	S	W		
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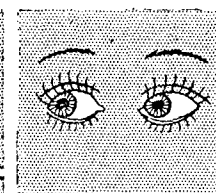
Learn this simple

KERB DRILL

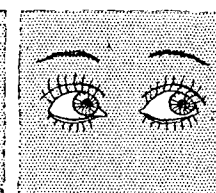
Teach it to the Children — always do it yourself



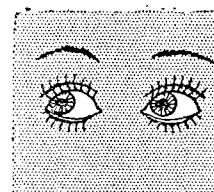
1 At the kerb
HALT



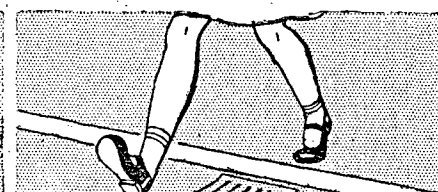
2 Eyes
RIGHT



3 Eyes
LEFT



4 EYES RIGHT
AGAIN then if
the road is clear



5 QUICK MARCH
Don't rush —
cross calmly

**Keep Death
off the Road**

Issued by the
Ministry of
Transport